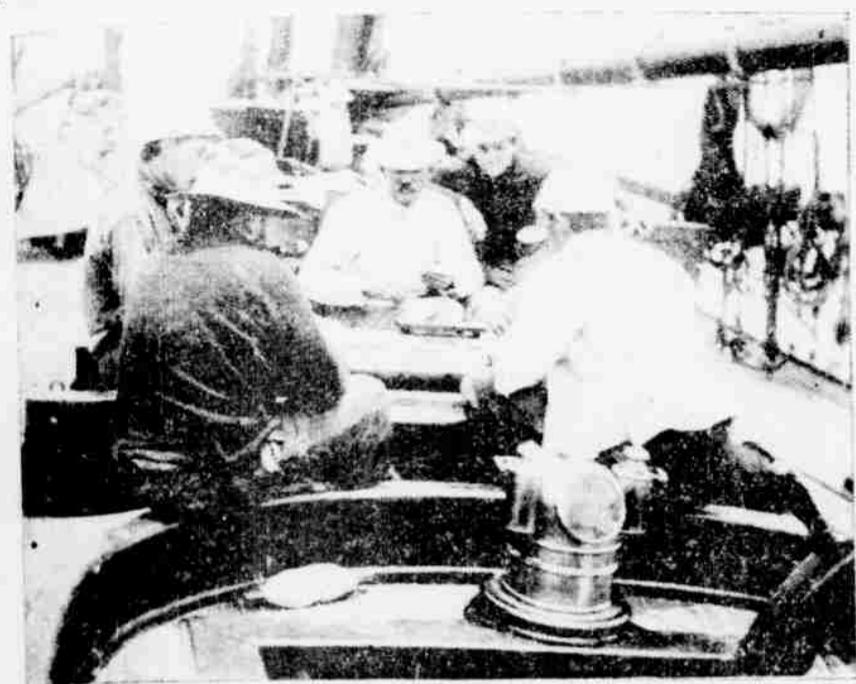


# Sunday Advertiser.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY SUNDAY JULY 17, 1910.

## With the Yacht Hawaii Through the Calms --

--- STORY TOLD BY THE CAMERA ---



Dog Watch Amusement. A Little Game of Dominoes on Deck.



Captain Wilder With a Grouch, Looking for a Breeze.



Shooting the Sun.



The Pet Goney—A Family Group, to Photograph the Trio, the Bird's Head Had to Be Held Out of Pecking Range.



Robert Hendry Takes the Wheel, Captain Wilder Explaining That North Is Not East.



The Yacht Hawaii. Taken From the Deck of the Yacht Caprice in San Pedro Harbor.



With Not Enough Wind to Tauten the Main Sheet, After Preparing for Rain and Squalls.

### WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA THOUGHT CERTAIN BY BRITISH NAVAL EXPERT

#### Gerard Fiennes Asserts Oriental Power Desires Conflict for National Aggrandizement, and Will Be Ready Before 1915.

Discussion of Great Britain's naval policy is a thing that, to the Americans who bear the endless rounds of contesting argument, bids fair to "run on forever." Another English naval expert has discovered shadows in the Pacific east by war clouds formed because of the relations between the United States and Japan, especially because of the American "open door" policy.

This latest contribution has appeared in the Daily Graphic, forming part of a series of articles which, under the general title of "The Soverigns of the Seas," have been emanating from another of the "naval policy" series. The author of this series is Mr. Gerard Fiennes, numbered among England's foremost naval experts and a man who is now not particularly well known. The Admiralty, however, has said that he is still serving on its public service.

Mr. Fiennes states that the Japanese alliance can be expected to last at least ten years, and that the grave indications that the Japanese may not observe their "open door" policy on ports known to be under their control is a warning. He adds that Great Britain must give up her idea of regarding the Empire as the "holy and undefiled temple."

**Community of Ideas.**—This, then, there seems a certain community of ideas between the members of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, which is the policy of the Empire. In our lifetime can be common before it makes longer than a century before it can be common aims and common

"The Japanese alliance," writes in this, "is, however, a very strong one, and it is possible before it becomes impossible for the American fleet to visit Australia in 1915 and suggested to the members of the Commonwealth that the Japanese navy in armored ships at the date named will be the third largest in the world."

He admits that if Japan and the United States had a fleet of 100 battleships, the Japanese would overtake the United States in 1915. "It is difficult to imagine," he says, "that Europe is not going to be involved in the war, when war does not break out between us and them under the name of the Pacific Ocean."

He further states that a goodly number of nations would be drawn into a war to support New Zealand but not by the South Africa, India, and Australia. "The determination of the United States to stem its course in the Pacific is the determining factor in the present situation. The cost of the war will be high to us, but it will be well worth while."

In this interesting article, which

aroused renewed discussion throughout the United Kingdom, the writer views the immediate future as follows:

"To regard the United States as entirely a Pacific Power, or Canada as exclusively vulnerable on the Pacific Coast, or, of course, a 'factor de pacifique' until it is in accordance with reality. Our future difficulties spring not so much from strategical causes as from the fact that there is arising a Pacific politics, remote from and independent of the policies of Europe."

The statement may be quite broadly defined, though I do not pretend that it applies to exhausts all the elements. The white nations demand the open door, and require of the yellow man, while claiming the right to close their own ports to him. Japan, with a wise policy, seems to have adopted the same. The United States and the British stand for the embalming of the yellow man's soul."

Gerard Fiennes, bound by the laws of silence for the next few years, has written from the Foreign Office, which tells a long story of Japanese and American policy, and the power of exclusion which has set itself in the Pacific, considerably to the detriment of safety and security of the yellow man.

With the Japanese in Manchuria and Korea the treatment of the subjects of the latter Power on the Pacific shores—either of these causes of disagreement will provide Japan with a "means hellish" at its disposal, and one which will, in all probability, put her in the light in the eyes of the world. The Japanese know how to apply the art of jiu-jitsu to international politics.

#### Says Japan Despises Americans.

"More dangerous still, the Japanese are full of contempt for American brag and bumptious—for the lack of national spirit, or even of true nationality, which they discern in the Americans. They have a profound disbelief in the warworthiness of the American navy, and an acute realization of the fact that the strategical situation is overwhelmingly in their favor. It is objected that the Japanese are too poor to fight. When will people recognize the fact which all history teaches—that it is the poor nations, not those who have grown rich and comfortable, which fight? The Prussians of Frederick the Great, the French of Napoleon, were poor."

"It ought to be so obvious as not to need saying that it is the nation which hopes to gain something, not the nation which is possessed in holding what it has gained, which is tempted to war. Japan is rich enough to afford war by either directly or indirectly, she will make war pay for itself."

"It is, furthermore, a profound mistake to suppose that the Japanese look upon war in the same light that we do, or profess to do, when the result may be doubtful and the material gain not great. They do the very opposite of the aspiration after peace, but in their hearts they regard war as cleansing and purifying as Hinduism regards it. Not only is it results, but in itself, war is to them, or at any rate to the masses who hold the reins of power, a pleasure rather than a curse."

**Desire War for Glory.**—

"In a land where the greatest ambition of every man is to be the son of the Emperor, where social mobility is almost impossible, that glorious title for her son, whose name is not longer a shadow, names no longer the weeping sage of Fuxian Lake."

"The desire now between America and Japan is the opposite between Germany and Italy. The former, however, is not to be despised—their safety—theirs to the contrary, is a safety—they did not heed the advice of the old saying, 'he who did not heed the advice of the old saying, is a fool.'

Captain Stevens met his fiancee more than a year ago, when the latter made a voyage to the Orient with her father on the Nippon Maru, which Captain Stevens then commanded. The couple were to have been married on several occasions, but each time something interfered. Captain Stevens was either called away to another port or was transferred to another steamship.

Recently he was given command of the Kyo Maru, the latest addition to the fleet of Togo Kisen Kaisha, and took the vessel on her maiden voyage to South America. Miss Estelle Mallory of Chicago and Los Angeles joined the steamer at Salina Port, and are now on board the vessel, which is to arrive at Japan about July 25.

Captain Stevens is the youngest commander in the Togo Kisen Kaisha service. For a long time he was chief officer on the American Maru, running out of home to the Far East, and later was commander of the Nippon Maru. When the Kyo Maru was launched, several months ago, Captain Stevens was selected to be her master.

#### SLIGHTLY MIXED.

One of Washington's wealthiest women is another Mrs. Malprop, an air hostess who told many a weird story of her manipulation of the king's English. Once a friend said to her, "Mrs. Blank, how well and strong your daughter looks."

"Yes," was the answer. "Mary is as well, but, I think, she is the most beautiful girl in Washington."

Another time someone said in reference to Mary's picture from abroad, "Where is Mary now?" The mother Malprop answered, "She is at Paris, and she will spend all her time there, I suppose."

"She is the greatest possible I have ever known."

She also informed someone that her husband's return at a masked ball was very effective that "the wags in the neighborhood of a mask."

—National Monthly.